The People's Press.

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MY HOUR OF PERIL.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

Some thought me plain, many passable, and a few decidedly handsome. Whether or not I could lay any just claims to beauty, I am unable to say; but certain it was, at eighteen, the honor and pleasure of my alliance were solicited by two individuals whose birth, education and position in life might have secured for them a hand, in a pecuniary point of view, far more desirable than mine. Herbert Stanley was a young man, handsome, rich, accomplished, talented, and in every way a most eligible match. Scarcely had I recovered from the surprise the unexpected offer of his hand and heart occasioned me, when I met George Morgan, my second suitor, who was a lawyer from the thriving town of G——. He was neither brilliant nor particularly prepossessing in his personal appearance, but he stood well in his profession, had acquired some property, and had established for himself one of the finest and most unexceptionable characters, and to him my heart inclined.

We were married, and I returned with him to his pleasant home in G——. Twelve years of conjugal happiness, such as seldom falls to the lot of mortals, had passed over our heads, and two little ones had been given to us to unite our hearts more closely, and to bring fresh joy and sunlight to our happy, cheerful home. It was an August afternoon, unusually warm and sultry, that I was sitting by the open window of my little parlor, busily plying my needle. My children were away, passing the day with a friend, and Mr. Morgan was at his office. He had informed me in the morning that important business called him to New York, and that it was his intention to leave on the evening boat, and my fingers were flying to get the last stitches set in some clothes he was to take with him.

I had been sitting some time, wholly engaged in my work, when I heard the creaking of the front door upon its hinges, and it slowly opened; closed again; the stealthy steps in the hall fell distinctly on my ear. I caught a glimpse of a shadow on the floor. Hastily throwing aside my sewing, I arose to ascertain by whom and for what I was thus unexpectedly visited; but before I had time to advance a step, the tall, powerful figure of a man stood in the doorway.

One glance on the new comer's face was enough to drive all the color from my lips and cheeks, to make my very blood freeze in my veins, and my knees smite one against the other.

It was Herbert Stanly. I had not seen him since the night of his rejection, twelve years before. But I had heard, from time to time, that life had gone variously with him, that he had met with heavy losses in business, which had brought on mental derangement, and for some months he had been regarded as hopelessly insane. He had now escaped from the asylum where he had been confined, and had come to pay a visit to me, the object of his early love. His head and feet were bare. A pair of coarse blue pants and a plaid calico shirt were his only attire. His long, black disheveled locks fell far down upon his shoulders, and in the red-leather hunting belt which fancifully encircled his waist, a pistol and bowie-knife were distinctly visible. A fierce gleam of wild delight shot from his dark eyes as they fell upon me.

Seizing the knife in one hand, he brandished it over his head, and with a laugh loud and diabolical, drew it several times across his throat and forehead so that I was in momentary expectation of seeing a frightful wound inflicted.

"Laura Moore," he exclaimed, (Moore was my maiden name), "when we were young and handsome, I loved you, adored you, as no man ever before adored woman; but you scorned my love, you spurned me from you, you smiled graciously upon my hated rival, and you gave him the precious treasure of your heart, but I've got you now! You refused to be my bride on earth—you shall be mine in heaven! Thither I am going, and you shall accompany me! Here is the instrument that will take us there!"

Saying this, he advanced with rapid strides toward me, secured me by the arm, flourished the deadly weapon dexterously over my head, brought the blunt edge directly across my throat, and then fell back again to the door, and stood gazing upon me with those wild, glaring eyes of his till the very blood froze in my veins.

I essayed to rise, but terror rendered me powerless. It seemed as if every muscle had become rigid, and all power of motion denied me. I glanced toward the door. Herbert Stanley must have interpreted the glance.

"You cannot escape," he exclaimed, exultingly. "I have taken care to prevent that—I've fastened the east door and the back door on the outside, and here is the key to the front one."

And he took from his pocket a large brass key, and held it up triumphantly before me.

All possibility of escape was thus cut off—I was in the power of a desperate, merciless madman, bent on my destruction, as he had expressly avowed it, and that paralyzed every nerve and muscle.

"God help me in this hour of peril!" was the prayer which arose up in my soul, for I knew that no human aid was near.

Again the madman advanced with the glittering blade quivering in his hand. I felt the iron grasp of his hand upon my shoulder, saw the bright blade of the bowie-knife pointed directly at my heart, and stood powerless and motionless as a statue.

But with this hour of peril came strength adequate to the emergency. The courage which had for a moment deserted me, revived and triumphed over fear. I knew that to plead for mercy, to sue for life, would be in vain. My entreaties would be unheeded, and perhaps instant death would be the consequence. My only hope then lay in stratagem. A plan whirled through my brain with lightning speed, and upon it I determined to act.

"Release me, Herbert," I said, with as much calmness as I could command, "and come sit down by my side, I want to talk to you."

He obeyed.

"You will be my wife?" he said. "You accept my proposition?"

I bowed an assent. A triumphant smile lighted up his features.

"Herbert," I began, "you offered me the rich treasure of your heart, but I blindly and foolishly refused it. I recklessly threw away my own happiness, but the act was thoughtless, an unprecedented one, and I have never ceased to regret it. This time you shall not sue in vain."

Another wild, shrill laugh resounded in my ears, and the maniac's eyes shone additional lustre.

"I knew," he said, proudly brushing back the long locks from his high, broad forehead, "I knew your woman's heart could not a second time withstand the power of my charms. Ladies have always courted and admired me. I have been for years the center of universal honor and homage, and though age is creeping on apace, I can slip into the heart of a woman as slyly and subtlety as in the days of my early manhood!"

"Herbert, I will, as I said, be the bride of your future life. The unseen joys of the eternal world we will share together. But no bride ever leaves her father's home without making preparations; neither can I leave the abiding place of my earthly husband without making some arrangements necessary for his comfort and happiness. I will prepare a dinner, to be ready against his return, and for the little ones God has given me.—While I am in the flesh I must be faithful to the vows made in the flesh. We will refresh our bodies before starting upon our long journey. It shall be our marriage feast; you shall be the bride groom and the honored. My husband will be there to see the happy exchange I have made."

Thus I ran on betraying neither by look nor act the mental terror of my soul. The eyes of the maniac glared less fiercely; the knife was replaced in the belt. I had touched the right cord in his breast; his vanity had been flattered by my praises, and by readily according to his wishes for the passing moment, I felt the danger was averted.

Determined to follow up the advantage I had so unexpectedly gained, I arose calmly, and with a forced smile, said, "I will go now and prepare the dinner—our wedding feast. We will eat for the last time with our fellow-mortals, and take of them an affectionate farewell."

"So we will!" replied Stanly gaily. "So we will. It shall be a marriage like the marriage of Cana. Water will be turned into wine, and we will eat the bread of life," and he folded me to his bosom in a rough embrace.

"Now, Herbert," said I, after a moment, "I will go and make ready for our journey; time is precious and we will not delay our happiness. And I proceeded to the dining-room and commenced laying the cloth and dishes on the table; getting necessary preparations for a meal, I hoped by so doing I should be able to elude the argus eyes of my jailor, and when a favorable moment presented itself I would leap from the window and escape by flight.

But no cat ever watched for prey more closely than Herbert Stanley watched me. His eyes never left me, and I saw that an attempt to escape would be but to jump into the very jaws of death. But as my flight grew more and more hopeless, my mind grew active. A bright thought crossed it.

"If I remember rightly, Herbert," said I, "you used to be a great admirer of the canine species?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Now," said I, "I will show you a most splendid specimen of a dog; he is as cunning as a fox, and possesses traits of character and sagacity not unworthy of the human race. Here, Neptune. And a large shaggy, Newfoundland dog came slowly into the room, wagging his tail with doggish joy.

"That is our only errand boy," I continued, pointing to the animal, "and a better one could not be found. He does our marketing daily, and saves us a deal of trouble. Such a sagacious creature you never beheld.—All I have to do is just to write upon a little bit of paper whatever we want, and the quantity, and put it in a basket which Neptune takes in his mouth and presents to the butcher, baker or grocer, as we tell him, and forthwith he returns with the articles desired.—Now, let me exhibit one of his exploits, and you shall judge if we over rate him. We shall want meat for our repast, and I will send for some."

I took my pencil from my pocket and wrote upon a little scrap of paper those words:

"MR. BROWN:—For heaven's sake come immediately to my rescue. I am completely in the power of Herbert Stanley, a maniac. Come with a force suffieient to save me and capture him. LAURA MORGAN."

"What have you written?" inquired Stanley, whose attention had been for the last moment only diverted to the dog, perhaps fearing that in spite of my ready compliance to his wishes, I might play him false.

"Listen," I replied, "and I will read it to you." And I held up the note and read it:

"MR. BROWN:—Please send me a nice piece of tenderloin steak. I have unexpected company to-day, and I wish to provide a dinner worthy of my guest. LAURA MORGAN."

I trembled violently as I read, for I saw the maniac was a little suspicious of me. With every movement I was in momentary expectation that he would snatch the paper from me to ascertain for himself if I had indeed read it as it was written, and I knew well the detection of my deception would be instant death. Hastily folding the note, I dropped it into the basket, and placed it before the dog.

"I believe, Mr. Stanley," I said, "that you have the key of the door in your possession. Do me the favor to unlock it, if you please, for Neptune to pass out."

The request was made politely, and Stanley, equally politely, opened the door for the dog. Hope once more entered my heart. My dreadful situation would soon be known, and help might reach me.

A half-hour passed; Neptune had not yet appeared. Stanley grew impatient at the long delay. Again he drew the knife from his belt.

"Let the marriage feast go," he said angrily. But I skillfully and adroitly managed to draw him into conversation upon old times, when I was the flame of his youthful ambition. I told him several little stories and amusing anecdotes of my childhood, spoke of my early school days and his college life, and the honors he had won.

At last steps were heard on the piazza; I distinguished my husband's voice, and the tread of half a dozen men. Stanley, too, knew that voice. Its rich, melodious tones had years before grated harshly on his jealous ear. Springing like a tiger upon me, he shouted in a voice of thunder:

"My keepers have come, but they cannot capture me; they will find me a cold, stiffened corpse. My spirit will have gone to the eternal world, to enjoy its celestial glories with you, my beautiful bride." And again the same wild, fiendish laugh rang thro' the house, and the bright steel blade of the bowie-knife glittered in the sunbeams.

A cold tremor ran over me, but my courage did not forsake me. With herculian strength and energy I seized the madman's arm, and averted the deadly blow; then, with the agility of a panther, I sprang through the open window, and rushed at lightning speed around the house.

Taken completely by surprise, and bewildered at my unexpected flight, Herbert Stanley stood for a moment undecided what course to pursue.—He next found himself rudely assailed by half a dozen men. The uplifted knife was knocked out of his hand; a strong rope was thrown dexterously over his arms and shoulders and drawn tightly around him, and in spite of his desperate struggles to free himself, he was captured. My hour of peril was over.—My life had hung as if it were by a thread, and my soul had been fortified for the emergency, but now came a reaction. My brain whirled; a film came before my eyes, and I fell senseless into the arms of my husband.

At last I awoke to consciousness, as if from a dream. Life and its blessings were mine once more to enjoy, and from the very depths of my soul I breathed forth a prayer of unmistakable joy and thankfulness to the Most High for my unexpected deliverance. Herbert Stanley was taken back to the asylum from which he had escaped, and in a few months after completed his miserable existence.

The debt of the city of Paris is now nearly $4,000,000,000, and the interest about $20,000,000 a year. The credit of the city, is, if possible, even higher than of the country. The municipal taxation is nearly $22.50 per head of population.

Senator Henderson's Stock Law

ENTITLED AN ACT TO PREVENT LIVE STOCK FROM RUNNING AT LARGE WITHIN ROWAN, DAVIE, CABARRUS AND OTHER COUNTIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large within the limits of the counties of Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, Surry, Yadkin, Chatham, Cleaveland, Gaston, Caswell, Rockingham, Forsyth, Johnston, Davidson, Lincoln, Alamance, Wayne, Randolph, Richmond, Union and Anson, upon condition that the qualified voters of said counties shall adopt the provisions of this act, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large in that portion of Rowan county within the limits of the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Bear Creek, thence with the boundary line between Ninety and Scotch-Irish Townships to the Salisbury and Statesville public road, thence with said road to the bridge on Third Creek, thence to a point near the residence of Mrs. Hawkins, thence passing to the north of Rebecca Luckey's to a point near Renshaw's Ford, thence down the river to the beginning,—upon condition that a majority of the qualified voters of said district shall adopt the provisions of this act, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. This act shall not be in force until a good and lawful fence has been erected within any boundaries proposed to be enclosed, with gates on all the public roads passing into and going out of any territory to be so enclosed: *Provided, however*, that the Yadkin, South Yadkin and Catawba rivers and the Pee Dee and Rocky rivers shall be deemed a good and lawful fence: *And provided further*, that no fence shall be required to be erected adjoiningin any other county, township or district which shall have adopted a similar law.

SEC. 4. If the owner of any land shall object to the building of any fence herein allowed, his land, not exceeding twenty feet in width, shall be condemned for the fence way, as land is now condemned for railroad purposes by the North Carolina Railroad Company: *Provided*, that no fence shall divide a tract of land against the consent of the owner, but may follow the boundary lines thereof: *Provided further*, that where a public highway divides a tract of land the fence may follow the highway, even against the consent of the owner of the land so divided.

SEC. 5. The commissioners shall have exclusive control of erecting and repairing fences and gates provided for, and the appointment of such keepers of the same as they may deem proper, and they are hereby granted plenary powers for that purpose, to be exercised according to their best discretion.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of the next two preceding sections, the county commissioners may levy and collect, as they do other taxes, a special tax upon all real property, taxable by the State and county, within the county, township or district which may adopt this act.

SEC. 7. Any person wilfully permitting his live stock to run at large within the limits of any territory adopting this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 8. It shall be lawful for any person to take up any live stock running at large within any township or district wherein this act shall be in force, and impound the same; and such impounder may demand fifty cents for each animal so taken up, and twenty-five cents for each animal for every day such stock is kept impounded, and may retain the same, with the right to use it under proper care, until all legal charges for impounding said stock, and for damages caused by the same, are paid; said damages to be ascertained by two disinterested freeholders, to be selected by the owner and said impounder; said freeholders to select an umpire, if they cannot agree, and their decision to be final.

SEC. 9. If the owner of said stock be known to such impounder, he shall immediately inform such owner where his stock is impounded; and if said owner shall for two days after such notice wilfully refuse or neglect to redeem his stock, then the impounder, after ten days' written notice, posted at three or more public places within the township where said stock is impounded, and describing the said stock, and stating place, day and hour of sale; or, if the owner be unknown, after twenty days' notice in the same manner, and also at the court-house door, shall sell the said stock at public auction, and apply the proceeds in accordance with the next preceding and succeeding sections, and the balance he shall turn over to the owner, if known; and if the owner be not known, to the county commissioners for the use of the school fund of the district wherein said stock was taken up and impounded, subject in their hands for six months to the call of the legally entitled owner.

SEC. 10. Any person who may suffer damages by reason of said stock running at large, may recover the amount of damages sustained, by an action at law against the owner of said stock.

SEC. 11. Any impounder wilfully misappropriating money that he may receive under this act, or in any manner wilfully violating any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 12. Any person unlawfully receiving or releasing any impounded stock, or unlawfully attempting to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined, not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 13. Any person wilfully tearing down, or in any manner breaking a fence or gate, or leaving open a gate established or erected pursuant to this act, or wilfully breaking any inclosure within any township where this act is in force, and wherein any stock is confined, so that the same may escape therefrom shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 14. The word "stock" in this act shall be construed to mean horses, mules, colts, cows, calves, sheep, goats and jennets, and all neat cattle and swine.

SEC. 15. That any citizen is authorized to build any portion of the public fence, or any gate across any public highway that may be on his land at his expense, and persons who shall unlawfully impair or destroy any fence, or gate on the line of any fence provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 16. Any person or any number of persons, owning land in a township, which shall not adopt, and adjoining any county or township where a stock law prevails, may have his or their lands enclosed within any fence built in pursuance of this act, or any other act of the General Assembly, authorizing a "stock law." And the County Commissioners shall proceed in the erection of gates, and in all other respects, as if the fence followed township boundaries. All such adjacent lands when so enclosed, shall be subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to the live stock running at large within the original district so enclosed, as if it were a part of the township, county or district which is hereby authorized to be enclosed. Any number of land owners, within the counties herein mentioned, whose lands are contiguous, may at any time build a common fence around all their lands with gates across all public highways, and it shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large within any such enclosure, subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed in this act.

SEC. 17. The commissioners of the counties of Rowan, Davie and Cabarrus aforesaid shall order an election to be held at the several voting precincts within reach of said counties, on the first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, after giving thirty days' notice of said election at three or more public places in each voting precinct. At which election, each qualified voter shall be entitled to vote a written or printed ticket with the words "Stock Law" or "No Stock Law," written or printed upon it; and if a majority of the votes cast at said election in either of said counties shall be for the "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect in the county so having voted.

SEC. 18. If at said election a majority of the votes, in either county, shall be cast for the "No Stock Law," then the "Stock Law contemplated by this act shall not be in force in such county as a whole, but shall extend to each of those townships wherein a majority of the votes cast at said election shall have been for the "Stock Law," and it shall also be in force within the limits of the district described in section two of this act, if a majority of those voting at said election, living within the limits of said district, shall have so voted in favor of said "Stock Law."

SEC. 19. Upon the written application of one-fifth of the qualified voters of any county herein mentioned, made to the county commissioners thereof, at any time hereafter, it shall be the duty of said commissioners from time to time, to submit the question of said "Stock Law" or "No Stock Law," to the qualified voters of said county. And if at any such election a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force over the whole of said county. *Provided, however*, that no such election shall be held in any county as a whole oftener than one time in any one year. And if, at any such election, a majority of the votes cast in any township shall be for the "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force in every such township.

SEC. 20. Should any one of the townships in either of said counties at the first election to be held hereafter, fail to adopt the provisions of this act, or if no election shall be held in a county, then upon the written application of one-fifth of the qualified voters in any township made to the commissioners of the county wherein said township is situated, at any time hereafter, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to submit the question of said "Stock Law" or "No Stock Law" to the qualified voters of said township. And if, at any such township election, a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force in said township; *Provided*, that no such township election shall be held oftener than once in any one year.

SEC. 21. Every election held under this act shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations, and according to the same penalties, provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 22. Any county commissioners who shall refuse in any respect to obey the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to persons driving stock to market.

SEC. 23. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property in and Around Szegedin.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times'* correspondent at Pesth, writing on the 14th says: "The work of clearin the houses of their inmates is now carried on systematically. All the houses constructed of sun-dried bricks, and therefore most in danger of falling, are now quite empty.

"Stone and brick houses are next dealt with. Temporary emigration on a large scale is going on. The whole country between Szegedin and Temisvar is strewn with caravans of people. All the villages and burroughs have hospitably opened their houses and stores to the refugees, some of them sheltering almost as many strangers as regular tenants. A number of railway trains yesterday took to Temisvar about 5,000 fugitivees, while 500 people went by steamer to Szedets. Engineers and soldiers are busy with their relief pontoons and boats, there being still great need of them. The Emperor has contributed a further sum of 10,000 florins. A dispatch from Pesth, Saturday evening, says that Szentes is now the only place in danger. An official statement shows that of the 9,700 houses in Szegedin all except 261 have been destroyed. Most of the habitations destroyed were of the lower classes of the population.

The London *Observer's* dispatch from Vienna states that it is thought that 6,000 persons have been drowned.

SZEGEDIN, March 16.—The lowest estimate now current fixes the number of drowned at 2,000. Many persons believe that 4,000 perished, as the gale prevented a majority of the inhabitants from hearing the first alarm. Some of the largest houses fell on Saturday.—One is said to have overwhelmed eighty (probably eight) families, and another fifty-six persons. To-night many people are still on roofs of houses and in trees. Diphtheria has broken out among the fugitives in Szeoged. Sixteen thousand horses and cattle and 90,000 sheep have been lost. The water falls very slowly, only receding three inches on Saturday night. The frost is causing great suffering. Fearful tales are told of individual distress. Women on board rescuing steamers refuse to part with the corpses of children. The refugees on the embankments are eating seed corn.—Accouchments occur in boats and on railway tracks.

A Shower of Sulphur.

READING, PA, March 17.—It commenced raining here last night and continued until about noon today. All over the city can be noticed a strange yellow deposit, resembling sulphur, supposed to have come down with the rain. It has neither taste nor smell.

ALLENTOWN, PA., March 17.—There was found this morning beneath the snow which fell last night a substance, in some places half an inch deep, strongly resembling sulphur. It has the color and smell, and a quantity of it scraped together and set on fire burned as readily and emitted the same fumes as sulphur.

[The sulphur looking substance is now said to be pne pollen, or dust, blown by the wind.]

Plagues and Pestilences.

A few years ago, some unknown investigator announced that we, in common with all other people on the globe, were about to enter an era of plagues and other calamities hitherto unparalleled (and his declaration was supported by a rather curious array of historical facts and figures) that the passage of the large planets through the perihelia of their respective orbits was attended by pestilential visitations on earth of almost direful character, and the outbreak of plagues in Russia and Brazil has called attention to this strange prediction. The perihelion passages of Jupiter, Neptune, Uranus and Saturn will all take place within the five years from 1880 to 1885, and Mars (though a little fellow, he may as well be counted) will also reach the perihelion point of this orbit during the same period. The coincidence which the investigator predicted would be a little more wonderful if the planets were not a year behind time, or the plagues a year too early, but it is a curious and puzzling fact that malignant diseases of various kinds are decimating the inhabitants of the earth at a fearful rate. Not only are Russia and Brazil afflicted with scourges of the most terrible description, but there is an epidemic in Siberia of an alarming but unknown nature; a mysterious disease has appeared at Tripoli, against which the Mediterranean ports have issued quarantine regulations; the cholera is raging at Morocco and at other points in northern Africa; a plague of some sort has broken out in Thessaly and on one of the islands in the Ægean sea, yellow fever germs are said to threaten fresh horrors at the South, and in this country and all over northern Europe, lung and throat diseases were never so prevalent as now. Whether planetary movements have anything to do with this condition of things or not, it behooves the health authorities of every city in the country to rigidly enforce the sanitary regulations now in existence and to frame others that shall meet the abnormal necessities of the time. The people of Astrakhan recently put all their doctors to death, but although the plague is reported to have been instantly appeased by this prompt sacrifice, we hope that our physicians can be put to a better use.

1,928 Miles in 64 Hours.

CONGRESSMAN WHITAKER RUSHING TO WASHINGTON IN THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times.

PITTSBURG, March 16.—Ex-Governor John Whitaker, Democratic Congressman from Oregon, stopped here a few hours to-day. When the President called an extra session of Congress for the 18th the Democratic managers at Washington telegraphed Whitaker to come immediately. Whitaker took a special train at his Oregon home on March 7, took a steamer to Portland on March 8 and arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, March 12, twenty-four hours after the train had left which he must take to reach Washington in time for the organization of Congress. A special train was provided for him at San Francisco, and he went flying over the country, sometimes at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and never less than twenty-five miles.—He left San Francisco at 10.25, A. M., on March 12 and arrived at Omaha at 2.30, A. M., on Saturday, having made the run of 1,928 miles in sixty-four hours. The usual fast time between those points is one hundred and one hours. He arrived at Chicago at 5·15, P. M., on Saturday, and there took his first regular schedule train. He arrived here at 12.27, noon and left at 8.06 P. M., and will arrive at Washington at 9·02, A. M., on Monday, thus making the trip across the continent in five days, the shortest time on record.

CALCUTTA, March 10.—The state of affairs in Mandalay is creating grave anxieties. The garrisons in British Burmahs have been doubled. The Burmhs have interrupted the telegraph line between Rangoon and Mandalay, but the situation in upper Burmah is regarded very serious for European residents. It is stated that while the recent massacres at the instance of the King only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked. Women were shamefully abused.—The royal princes were reserved to the last and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

Latest from Washington.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The following is the Message of President Hayes sent in to both Houses of Congress:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriation for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several Executive Departments of the Government and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-Sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Washington, March 19, 1879.

In explanation of the President's very brief message to Congress, the Raleigh *News* puts it thus:

"The usual brevity of Mr. Hayes' forthcoming message may be due to the difficulty he experiences in expressing his feelings under such peculiar circumstances. To see the Democracy in power in both branches of Congress, and to reflect that but for the crimes which placed him where he is, the same party would control the Executive department with its 104,000 offices, are circumstances not calculated to inspire a long or luminous State paper."

Congress is organized, and is getting fairly under way.

In SENATE, Hon John C. Burch, of Tennessee, is the Secretary; Hon. F. E. Shober, Chief Clerk, and F. B. Peyton, Executive Clerk.

Bills have been introduced to reorganize the army, to remove all political disabilities, and to repeal the bill requiring the test oath.—The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is that $50,000,000 will be needed to carry on the government.

The North Carolina Senators are thus placed on the Senate Committees: Mr. Ransom, second on Commerce, Chairman of Railroads, on Printing, on Library—4; Mr. Vance, on Privileges and Elections, on Military Affairs, on District of Columbia, Chairman of Enrolled Bills—4. Ransom has long been a leading Senator. Vance is honored in the very beginning of his career with one chairmanship and a position on the Committee of Privileges and Elections, equal to the chairmanship of a smaller committee.

Adams was re-nominated for clerk of the House by 76 to 54 for Caldwell. Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson and Doorkeeper Field were re-nominated by acclamation, and Postmaster Stewart by 93 to 41 for Hill, of North Carolina.

THE WILMINGTON STAR entered upon its 24th half yearly volume on Tuesday. Long may that bright star shine.

"NEW ITALIA."—A new emigration scheme has been started in Italy and is strongly favored by the Government. Times are hard in Europe as well as here, and much distress is felt among the working classes of Rome and other large cities and thrones of the kingdom. The following brief statement will give the reader some idea of the project:

"During the coming summer 3,000 Italians will (says a despatch from Rome) leave Taranta for the southern coast of New Guinea to establish a colony to be called "Italia." The initiators and leaders of the enterprise are Menotti Garibaldi and a fellow soldier, named Achille Fazzari. The *Times*, Rome despatch says: "The money required for Menotti Garibaldi's projected colony—viz., $6,000,000—is ready.—The applications to join the expedition are more numerous than can be granted. Many deputies are among the adventurers. The expedition will be divided into an industrial and agricultural party, and a military organization, under Achille Fazzari, for protection against the natives. The equipments will include a cable to connect with Northern Australia."

Independent Opinion of the Senate Committees.

[Philadelphia Times, Ind.]

The Democrats of the Senate have taken possession of their committee rights without unnecessary delay, and the new committees are announced. Except in two or three cases where precedence has thrown important chairmanships into indifferent hands, the organization will doubtless prove effective. The notably weak points are in the head of the appropriations committee and that on foreign relations, the chairmen being respectively Senators Davis, of West Virginia, and Eaton, of Connecticut, the former succeeding Windom and the latter Hamlin, neither of whom were strong men in any way. The appropriations committee, however, is one of the most important in the Senate, and ought to be strongly and sensibly organized. The finance committee is one of the best in point of ability, with Bayard at its head, but it would be difficult to predict how it might vote on a question of hard or soft money, should any such question unfortunately ever be dragged out again. Gordon will be a better man at the head of the commerce committee than Conklin was; he will apply to its duties a broader mind with less petty spites to work out. The judiciary committee, with Thurman in the chair, has the best lawyers in the Senate on it, and the general appropriateness of most of the assignments all the way through the list will be recognized. If the country gets a kind of work from this Senate reasonably proportioned to its ability, there will be little chance to complain.

An Expert's View.

Augusta Chronicle.

In the press and pulpit, the killing of Col. Alston is still a matter of discussion. The editor of the New Orleans *Democrat* adds to the number of intelligent commentators by presenting to his readers and to the people of the State a few reflections suggested by this tragedy, and by the startling events that have occurred in the Crescent City since the 22nd of February. After carefully and fairly detailing the incidents leading to the tragedy, up to the point of Alston's friends advising that he arm himself against his persistent assailant, our Louisianna contemporary says: "It was a proper course to advise, but we suggest that they should have gone further—that they should have advised the arrest of the person who had made the murderous threats against the life and person of Col. Alston. If that course had been pursued Col. Alston in all probability would be alive to-day and the State of Georgia would not mourn the loss of one of her bravest and most gallant sons. In England or in France, when a man threatens the life of another, and particularly with a weapon drawn and directed against the person of his victim, his arrest immediately follows, and he is deprived by the strong arm of the law of any opportunity to put his threats into execution. In those countries it is not considered to be an evidence of a want of personal courage to cause the arrest of one who threatens your life, nor is it in fact. In a civilized community one cannot be always armed to protect himself. The laws should be capable of protecting him and he should appeal to them for protection. A jury should consider a charge of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill to commit murder as a charge almost as grave as a charge of murder, and should feel as little hesitation in rendering a verdict of guilty in the one case as in the other. When public sentiment has reached this point there will be some other protection to life than the pistol, and homicides will be less frequent."

There is much truth in this, and the failure to arrest Cox when he sallied forth about town breathing threats of murder and being armed for its accomplishment, is one of the strange features of the case.—The authorities of Atlanta would hardly have let a lion or tiger remain loose upon their streets, and yet they permitted a man, temporarily much more dangerous than either lion or tiger, to have full swing. It would have been a blessing for Cox as well as Alston had some courageous man acted with becoming promptness. But there was no such man apparently upon the scene of action, and so the bloody deed was done.

A scientific examination of the "sulphur" which fell in a shower on the 17th inst., over the Lehigh valley, proves to be simply the pollen from a species of pine caught up by the wind and carried from Southern or New Jersey forests.

A jury was obtained on Saturday, for the trial of John E. Poindexter, in Richmond, for the shooting of Curtis, after 302 persons had been examined.

The King of Burmah is angry because the British will not deliver up two royal Princes and their families for massacre.

HOG CHOLERA.—We lay every thing we see or hear, pertaining to the fatal disease of hog cholera, before our readers. The following remedy we find in the "Carolina Farmer," published in Wilmington, and it agrees in the main with an article published in the *Press*, some time since, communicated from Friedberg, in South Fork township:

"My experience and observation has satisfied my own mind that this disease originates in the kidneys, is there located and no where else, produced unquestionably by the presence of the kidney worms, which I have had no difficulty in expelling, and thus checking the disease, by the use of *Black Antimony, one part; Saltpeter, two parts; Sulphur, four parts;* mixed well together and given with hominy moistened, in the proportion of a small table-spoonful to a grown hog, and proportionately less for younger ones. One dose has usually been sufficient to check the disease, if not however, within twenty-four hours, then repeat the dose; wait a few days and watch results."

From the Wilmington Star.

A Good Speech.

It is only within a day or two that we have read the two short and excellent speeches made on the 25th ult., in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Steele, Representative of the Sixth District, and Mr. Davis, of the Fourth. The Southard Amendment to repeal the law for Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of elections was under consideration. Col. Steele spoke but a few minutes, but his speech was none the less effective. It reads well. He uses vigorous, correct, expressive English, and he thinks clearly and consecutively. His vindication of his section, and especially of North Carolina, was forceful, truthful, and dignified. He was replying to Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, an able Republican Representative who had charged that "fraud, violence, intimidation, and murder are known to exist *all over the South* at each recurring election." We can only produce a portion of Col. Steele's reply:

"What evidence has the gentleman to support his assertions? I undertake to say that he mistakes the suggestions of an unbridled imagination, and the statements of corrupt and malicious slanderers, for such testimony as should be addressed to the understandings of men with the view of controlling their judgments, instead of the passions for the purpose of inflaming them into improper hostility toward the weaker section of the country. Speaking for one Congressional District, which is a part of the South, and believing that I am fully warranted in speaking for the whole State of North Carolina, I aver that there have never been such acts as the gentleman charges to be common all over the South. No election was ever held in the gentleman's own district where the rules of propriety and the requirements of law have been more faithfully observed, or where there has been a more honest desire that the public will shall have a fair expression than have marked the wishes and conduct, at least of the Democratic party, in every election in North Carolina. So far, therefore, as we are concerned, the charge is utterly untrue. We desire nothing but a just and peaceable election, where there is neither fraud nor force, either moral or physical. * * * We are not only able but willing, if allowed freedom of action as the people of other sections are, to protect all the existing rights of all our citizens, however wrongfully those were secured. We believe—and, men of the North of our own blood, will ye gainsay it?—that our race is the superior race, and that it will and should govern, but govern with wisdom and moderation and justice. We will earnestly protest against depriving the negro of the ballot which party necessity, I will not say malice, placed in his hands; and we shall oppose his forcible removal from his native land, and the destruction of all the tender recollections of his life, associated with and hallowed by the spot where he was born, and where he hopes his bones will be buried. * * * * Our people it is true, are not entirely free from those faults which are common among men; but they can never be truthfully charged with the commission of certain offences which have stained the character of some of the public men who have occupied prominent positions in the politics of other parts of the country. Our representative men, in all the history of the past, have observed the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," whatever may have been their other errors; and we think common justice demands that we may expect all to be equally observant of that other law which requires that "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Mr. Davis' speech appeard in the *Press* of the 6th inst.

We have received the Eleventh Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) for 1878. From it we learn as follows:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has 28 conferences in the South, 14 composed principally of white and 14 principally of colored members. There are 3,000 white members in the North Carolina Conference, and as many more in the Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida Conferences, aggregating about 6,000. There are two districts of colored members in the Holston, one in the St. Louis and one in the Missouri Conference, aggregating about 7,000. In 14 conferences there are 206,204 members, 7,000 of whom are colored; and in 14 conferences there are 189,803 members, of whom 6,000 are white, aggregating 205,204 white and 191,000 colored members—making a grand total of 396,000.

"On this territory there are 2,126 traveling and 4,202 local preachers, of whom 947 traveling and 2,378 local preachers are colored.

"In these 28 conferences there are 4,381 Sunday schools, with 240,671 scholars, of which 2,022 schools and 96,474 scholars are colored.

"There are churches, 3,877, valued at $8,018,876; 525 parsonages, valued at $714,640—making a grand total of $8,732,716; of which 1,751 churches, valued at $1,793,488, and 162 parsonages, valued at $75,105, making a total of $1,868,593, belong to colored members."

They have one unchartered school at Greensboro, called Bennett Seminary. In the South there are 2,940 pupils undergoing instruction. During the year, the Society received $62,805.52. The Methodist Episcopal Church (North) claims to have a larger membership in the South than any other religious body except the Baptists and the M. E. Church.—*Lexington Star.*

The Carnival in Italy.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.]

FLORENCE, Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 25.

EDITOR OBSERVER: We are now in the full tide of the Carnival, and mirth and folly reign supreme. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Observer* would like to know how this versatile, pleasure-loving people, with whom what they call enjoyment is a profession, usher in the long Lenten fast, and how they observe this day, the Mardi-Gras of the French, the English Shrove Tuesday, or "Pancake Day," and, name seemingly most appropriate, as it should be most descriptive, the old Fastern's Eve of the Scotch.

For three weeks past society has been growing gayer and gayer; soirees, routs, balls, have been multiplying until they have increased to two or three nightly, and in some instances have been kept up until far into the morning. At three of them last week the Cotillon, the grand dance of the evening, which lasts about three hours, was not commenced until 6 a. m., and it was nearly eleven when the last of the revellers went home. To-day the absurdities and extravagances seem to culminate. Besides the amusements within doors, for some days past we have had the Corso, or procession, in the streets. In the afternoon every one who owns, or can hire a carriage, betakes himself to the Piazza di Santa Croce, where a procession is formed, that passes through the principal streets, and then doubles back to the place of starting, so that along the whole route is a double line of carriages, and you pass and see every one in the procession. Some persons are masked and in a costume, but the most part are in their ordinary dress. Many take bouquets and quantities of sugar plums, with which they pelt their acquaintances in other carriages, or in the balconies, and frequently, especially when there is a halt in the movement of the Corso, a lively battle thus takes place between a carriage load of men and a group of ladies at a window, or *vice versa*. It requires some little practice to throw a bouquet well, and yesterday your correspondent attained to proud distinction of launching one from the street fairly into a second story window, and has since been happy, to say nothing of being envied by those less successful in the useful occupation. The children have been several times on the street, or at a window, or in the Corso in the carriage of friend, to enjoy the fun. It is very gay and very amusing, and the little ones have just gone out again, armed with large bags of bon-bons, with which (the sugar plums, not the bags), to "chunk" their friends in the carriages. To-night the folly is concluded by burning a figure of the Prince of the Carnival, and then with Ash-Wednesday, the whole city settles down, as it were by re-action, into a quiet and sober life. We have taken little part in this folly of dissipation. From a masquerade last night we returned home at the very modest hour of three, considered proper and primitive in the last degree here.—It was a splendid entertainment, given by a gentlemen's club, at which two thousand persons were present and twenty rooms thrown open to receive them. Among the rooms were two immense saloons widely separated, and in each of these an orchestre piped for such as were energetic enough to dance in a great crowd. This evening we are invited to a large dinner party, and after dinner a number of young people, representing several nationalities—American, Italian, Russian and Swiss—will come in to conclude the Carnival worthily and appropriately by a merry dance—meet and thorough preparation, it would seem, for the sackcloth and ashes of what they are pleased to term the solemn season of Lent. D. E.

The Amended Revenue Law.

Congress at its late session made some alterations in the revenue law, and those interested in the sale and manufacture of articles taxed by the United States would do well to make a note of them. Every rectifier, on commencing business, and on the first day of May every year, is required to give bond, approved by the collector, for the faithful compliance with the law and payment of all taxes and penalties, the amount of said bond, in the case of rectifiers who rectify by redistilling or leaching, to be not less than "double the amount of tax imposed by law on the spirits that can be rectified by such rectifier during a period of ten days," and in the case of other rectifiers, for amounts to be determined by regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner, not less than $500 nor more than $50,000.

Distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors imported in pipes, hogshead tierces, barrels, casks or other similar packages, are to be inspected, and a stamp affixed thereto, indicating date and particulars of such inspection; and whenever any package of imported distilled spirits, of not less than five wine gallons, is filled on the premises of a wholesale liquor dealer is to be stamped with a stamp for imported spirits.

Every person heretofore required to keep a liquor book (showing receipts and deliveries) for the inspection of revenue officers, is now required to make a monthly abstract therefrom to be delivered to the collector under oath.

The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to exempt distilleries of a daily capacity not exceeding thirty gallons from some of the provisions of existing laws in regard to grain distilleries.

In case of the seizure of a still, doubler or other distilling apparatus of less than 150 gallons daily capacity, and of less than $500 value, the seizing officer, with certain restrictions, is authorized to destroy the same if it be impracticable to remove it to a place of safety, and a marshal or deputy marshal is authorized to arrest any person found in the act of operating an illicit distillery and to take him before a judicial officer to be dealt with according to law.

The act takes effect from the date of its approval, March 1, 1879, but the reduction of the rate of tax on tobacco and snuff does not take place till the first day of May.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Revenue Facts.

There are 187 government distilleries in this (the sixth) collection district—more than in any other district in the United States, with one exception, and that in Kentucky.

There is very little activity in whisky now. While large quantities are being made but little is being hauled here and little North Carolina whisky is being shipped through here in any direction. A revenue man has a suspicion that a wagon load came in a few nights ago and was "tracked" (that is to say the barrel head taken out and the barrels destroyed) but, then, he don't know.

The tobacco manufacturers are resting upon their oars. They hardly know whether to make more or sell out what they have. This embarrassment is caused by their not knowing whether the stocks on hand on the 1st of May will fall under the reduction which will be made in the tax on and after that date, or whether it will be only the tobacco manufactured *after* tht date which will get the benefit of the reduced tax.

Charlotte Observer.

WASHINGTON CITY.—From the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *Observer*, we clip the following:

The rapid strides of Washington City from a sleepy hollow of a village to its present metropolitan proportions, is a matter of astonishment. What is the cause of this general prosperity and extensive improvement? that too, in the absence of a great commerce and large manufactories?

Answer, it is the annual expenditure of millions of dollars by the general government on Washington for the care and management of the immense business centered here of the fifty millions of people of the nation.

The last session of Congress made appropriations which, added to that raised from taxation in the District, makes over $7,000,000, all to be expended in improvements of public buildings and other enterprises of the Government and city. Then the Government pays to its thousands of employees an average of $1,500,000 per month, making over $20,000,000 annually. These vast sums of money flow into the business channels of the city, and stimulate all private industry.

State News.

Several students of the University, guilty of most ungentlemanly conduct in Hillsboro, were promptly expelled by the Faculty as soon as the facts were brought to their attention.

A WORD ABOUT DRUMMERS.—Be it understood on the authority of the State Treasurer, that the increase on drummer's license to $100 for tradesmen and $200 for liquor dealers, relieves them from the municipal tax which has heretofore been levied on them in certain localities. Manufactures under the present law are also required to pay one hundred dollars for the drummer's privilege.

Wilkesboro *Witness*: Mr. W. C. Meadows and a young man by the name of Bently, while repairng Mr. J. T. Penden's mill, about one mile from this place, recently, were seriously and probably fatally injured. We learn that they were on top of the frame of the forebay, when it gave away, precipitating them down several feet, part of the timber falling on Mr. Meadows, crushing his thigh just above the knee. Mr. Bently is badly wounded in the head and back.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum under the new law, will meet in this city on 1st of April. The Governor is now ex-officio President of the Board and the Board is required to meet quarterly, instead of annually under the old law. The law reduces the number of Directors to seven instead of nine as at present, but the present Board are to remain in office until the expiration of the time for which they were appointed, the 1st of March, 1880. There are other changes in the law, which we propose to notice after the meeting of the board.

The Charlotte *Observer* of yesterday says: Judge Kerr took a relapse yesterday and is worse than he has been for several days. His condition is not at all satisfactory. The *New North State*, a Republican paper, says it is regarded about Greensboro as certain that Judge Kerr, in consequence of continued ill health, will resign, and says the air is full of rumors as to who his successor will be. The *State* thinks he will be Col. J. I. Scales, of Greensboro, who, it says, would make a highly acceptable judge.

The Hendersonville *Courier* says a valuable gold mine has been discovered in Polk county. Maj. Whisnant showed it some very valuable nuggets of of pure gold that he had picked up in the sluices near the mine. It is his intention to work it at once.

THE ORATOR SELECTED.—We learn that Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., a Presbyterian divine of Greensboro, N. C., will deliver the Annual Address at the approaching Commencement of Monroe High School. Those acquainted with the Dr.'s ability as a speaker, say that his hearers on that occasion will be well entertained, and that a better selection could not have been made.

HORRIBLE.—A young man, Thomas Neal, aged about 17 years, living in Sharon Township, met with a horrible death on Monday last. He was riding a plow-horse with the gears on, when the horse became frightened and young Neal was thrown, his foot catching in some part of the harness. In this position he was dragged for half a mile. He breathed but once after being released from the horse.—*Char. Democrat.*

The trial of Miss Linkrw, at Lumberton, has been continued till next term. The Grand Jury failed to find a true bill against McKenzie and Melko, her brothers-in-law, who were charged as being accessories.

Asheville *Citizen*: Mr. A. M. Gudger, of this county, passed through here last week for Baltimore with seventeen head of cattle, averaging 1,240 pounds. Mr. A. Duckett, of Madison, accompanied him destined for the same market, with sixteen head averaging 1,308 pounds. As fine beeves can be raised in our mountains as in almost any section of the country, and they command good prices in the markets.

General News.

Andrew Johnson, son of the late ex-President, died recently, at his home at Union Depot, Tenn.

Josh Billings' Almanac says: "About this time look out for cold weather."—And should have added:—Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in readiness.

Gen. R. E. Colston, now of Wilmington, delivered a lecture on "Egypt and the Bedouins," a few nights since at Chickering Hall, New York, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

It is believed that during the February gales the fishing vessels, belonging to Gloucester, Mass., went down, carrying with them 153 men, making 93 wives widows, and leaving one hundred and forty-seven children fatherless.—*Wm. Star.*

From the reports of American diplomatic agents on the Southern Russian pestilence, it appears that the disease is the virulent plague, and not typhus, as stated by Russian authorities. Our government is particularly cautioned to look out for imported rags and similar substances likely to bring the plague to this country.

The last Congress voted a quarter of a million dollars to be applied in manufacturing and furnishing embossed books for the blind and tangible apparatus for their instruction. Such books and apparatus are to be distributed among all the public institutions for the education of the blind in the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, upon the requisition of the Superintendent of each duly certified by its Board of Trustees.

BURMAH TROUBLES.—The origin of the trouble between the Burmese and the British Resident at Mandalay is that the latter protects and refuses to deliver to slaughter two Royal Princes and their families, who have taken refuge at the residency. The King of Burmah, who is said to be mad with drink, and urged by fanatics and reactionary party, threatens to force the residency. Such a hostile measure on the part of the Government it is believed would be the signal for a general massacre of Europeans.

Max Griefield, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his family, were all taken sick on the 3rd of February, and physicians pronounced them to be suffering from trichinosis. Mr. Griefield died, and trichinae in all its forms was found in his body. The verdict of the jury of inquest is, that death resulted from embolism of the pulmonary arteries, due to trichinosis. Another member of the family is now lying at the point of death. The family, before their illness, had eaten raw ham.

Under the resumption act no national bank can issue notes of a denomination less than $5. All ones and twos of such notes sent to the Treasury for redemption by national banks are not reissued, but destroyed. The amount so destroyed since January 1st has been about $250,000, which means so many ones and twos of national banks withdrawn from circulation. This is not a contraction of the currency, nor does it mean a smaller amount of one and two dollar notes in circulation; for the banks can secure as many ones and twos of United States notes as they desire, while they are not allowed to issue any themselves.

The last session of Congress passed only three joint resolutions that were of general importance. It also enacted two hundred and ninety-two laws. Of these one hundred and four concern pensions, granting them, &c. Seventy are for the relief of individuals. Only fifty-five have any general character, and most of these are of but little importance. So very little was done after all. The best praise of the body is that it is not tainted with jobberies.—*Wm. Star.*

When you see a bright baby pleased with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Rev. Edward M. Deems, the son of Rev. Chas. F. Deems, of New York, has accepted a call to the chaplaincy of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, which is to sail next May.

In New York, Wednesday, Surrogate Calvin rendered his decision in the long-litigated contest over the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. His opinion is that the probate of the will and codicil should in all things be confirmed.

VICKSBURG, March 19.—A shooting affray occurred last night between Capt. W. F. Fitzgerald on one side, and W. L. Andrews and W. L. Greene. Andrews and Greene were killed almost instantly, and Fitzgerald dangerously wounded.

SALE OF MONTICELLO.—On the 20th inst., Monticello, the residence of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va., was sold in partition between the heirs of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy to Jefferson M. Levy, the principal heir, for ten thousand and fifty dollars.

The New York *Times* states that on Tuesday last Mr. John Young, of Aquebogue, found four pairs of twin lambs added to his flock; soon afterward a pair of twin calves, and before night Mrs. Young presented him with a pair of twins—a boy and girl. He celebrated the events of the day by a grand oyster supper.

A $10,000 HORSE RACE ARRANGED.—NEW YORK, March 21.—It is announced that the proposed match between the famous English colt, Peter, and James R. Keene's Spendthrift, at Jerome Park, next fall, is in the hands of parties who mean business, and that the race will undoubtedly be run. It is to be a mile and a half race for $10,000. The English colt has never been beaten at all. Much interest exists in sporting circles over the matter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21.—Jas. E. Kingsley alias Kinley passed on the Central National Bank of this city yesterday a forged check of $500 drawn by the First National Bank, St. Paul, against the Metropolitan National Bank of New York and escaped by the North bound train before the fraud was discovered. He is travelling with a young lady represented as his daughter and is said to be a most accomplished scoundrel.

A THREATENED INDIAN RAID.—The probability of serious Indian troubles during the coming summer has for some time engaged the attention of the authorities. The attitude of Sitting Bull has for a long time been very unsatisfactory, and it has been known that he was endeavoring to excite the Indians south of him to hostilities. Col. Walsh reports that the old chief with his warriors are showing a very ugly and insubordinate disposition. As soon as spring opens serious trouble is apprehended. Colonel Walsh estimates as the strength of Sitting Bull's band 7,000 all told, of whom 5,000 are warriors, well armed and equipped. It has been decided by Gen. Sherman to transport the Eighteenth Infantry, Col. Ruger, now at Atlanta, to Bismarck, Dak., as soon as possible.—*Washington National Republican, 24th.*

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!—No. 1 clean hay for sale. Enquire at the BOOKSTORE.

GRAND SPRING TOUR, 1879.

MU ALLEN'S V.

Great Exhibition

WONDERS UPON WONDERS

BARNUM ECLIPSED!

THE PROPRIETOR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened his great exhibition for the Spring of 1879, in which

A Man Entering a Den of Ferocious Wild Beasts

will not be seen; but in place thereof, one of the finest stocks of Hardware, ever brought to this market, can be seen.

A Monster Sea Lion,

WEIGHING 5,000 POUNDS,

cannot be found about the establishment, but you will find such useful articles as Cooking Stoves & Utensils, Heating Stoves, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Plow Fixtures, &c., in great profusion.

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIANT,

TWENTY FEET HIGH,

was never heard of by the proprietor, who now has in store, the largest and cheapest assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, Screws, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., to be found in this section of the State.

The Great War Elephant,

BOLIVER

died several years ago, and consequently is not in this exhibition, where can be found Door Locks, Knobs, Latches, Window Glass, Putty, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tinware, Bolts, the celebrated New York Enamel Paint, and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware House, at very low prices.

Doors open from sunrise until sunset.

Admission, to all parts of the Exhibition, free.

S. E. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Winston, N. C., March, 1879.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE, POWERFUL BAY HORSE, IN FIRSTRATE CONDITION, AND NOT OVER EIGHT YEARS.

Apply at the office of the ACADEMY, Salem.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of L. L. Brietz, on the 8th day of March, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said L. L. Brietz to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

L. A. BRIETZ.

March 8th, 1879. Administrator.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

GRAVESTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12-1 year.

NOTICE.

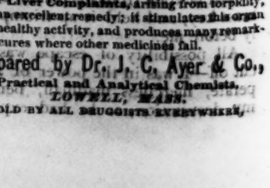
HAVING qualified as Administrators on the estate of Israel G. Lash, on the 1st day of May, 1878, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. B. LASH, } *Administrators*
W. A. LASH, } *of*
W. A. LEMLY, } *Israel G. Lash.*

May 16, 1878-tf.

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. The original and only absolute CURE. Send stamp for book on Opium Eating, to W. B. Sayre, Parkersburg, Greene Co., Ind.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of opinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derange of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Peoples Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.45, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Advance and Ellisville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

— FOR SALE.—A good No. 5 Washington Hand Printing Press. Inquire at this office.

— MOONLIGHT again.

— TWO more weeks in Lent.

— COMMISSIONER'S Court Monday.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

— WE are having a very dry Spring. Some say, the driest March ever known.

— YOUTHFUL baseballists in both towns are warming to the sport.

— THERE are 10 prisoners in the jail at present.

— THE windy days of March have been comparatively few and far between.

— A GENTLEMAN from the coast speaks of opening a fish market in Winston.

— J. G. STOCKTON and family are residing in West Winston.

— CONCORD'S brass band goes to Trinity Commencement.

— HOUSEWIVES and the meddlesome old hens have it now 'bout the hot-beds.

— GROSS proceeds of the recent Baptist festival amounted to sixty-odd dollars.

— THE Young Men's Missionary Society will hold a meeting Thursday night.

— SATURN was in conjunction with the sun yesterday, (Wednesday.

— SPRING commenced Friday, the Almanac's tell us.

— LETTUCE and turnip greens are the first of garden "truck."

— SNOWS during the season of 1878–'9 have been comparatively few.

— SEE court advertisement issued from Yadkin county.

— JOSEPH RICE, a prominent merchant of Bethlehem, Pa., with lady, are visiting the family of Rev. F. Rondthaler.

— JOHN H. PEDDICORD returned home on Friday last, after an extended tour through the West.

— A CONCERT will be given at Tise's Hall Friday evening, for benefit of the Methodist E. Sunday School.

— The "Boss of the Mill Wagon" smiles with secret pride in the possession of a new wagon.

— SOME repairs were made on the Court-House cupola, the past week. Got to be leaky.

— FIRST attraction after rising these mornings is a visit to the poultry yard, to count the fowls.

— DRY GOODS and groceries are at present nearer the "old time prices" than at any period since the war.

— Rev. Mr. BALDWIN held the morning and evening services at the Baptist Church, Sunday.

— Misses S. and L. JONES, of West Bend, Yadkin county, arrived here last week, and are attending school in S. F. A.

— IT is with pleasure that we see so many of our farming friends procuring fruit trees to plant orchards.

— SOLD.—The Central Hotel of Winston, was sold by virtue of a mortgage, Tuesday, and purchased by Messrs. Pfohl & Stockton for $8,050.

— The election to settle the question, whether Winston and Salem shall or shall not be consolidated, comes off on Saturday, April 19th. Sa nil.

— SEVERAL barrels of liquor were stolen from the still house near Brushy Fork last week. Once before the storehouse at this place was raided on.

— WE publish the full text of the no-fence law on our first page. Every person should read it and be posted on the subject.

— THE electrical displays, of almost nightly occurrence, render more brilliant at times the starry canopy of heaven.

— Ex-Sheriff Hill calls lastly, and without cost on all taxes settled by 1st Monday in April. After that no further indulgence will be given.

— Rev. M. E. GRUNERT, late of Salem Female Academy, has accepted a position as resident Professor in the Moravian Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa.

— We regret to learn that Louis, child of Willie Winfield, are very ill suffering from an attack of typhoid pneumonia.

— FROST has not yet seriously injured the blooming peaches in this section.—Fears are still entertained, however, as the weather is very changeable.—Heavy frosts this week.

— SHAM FIGHTS to us are rather too much pugilistic exercise to be agreeable, although occasionally indulged in by the bo'hoys of our neighbor town, Winston.

— AND STILL ANOTHER.—Cabell Hairston had a lot of manufactured tobacco stolen recently. Suspicion rested on David Martin, col., who when arrested confessed his guilt and was sent to board with Jno. Masten, till court.

— CAUGHT.—Ab. Turner and Ab. Mix, col., were arrested the past week, charged with stealing a quantity of meat from Mr. Ogburn, living near town.—They were found guilty by the Mayor's Court, and committed to jail

— CAUTION.—Buy your Drugs, Medicines, Flavoring Extracts, &c., at a drug store; these commercial drugs and extracts kept in stores are only half strength, and are not reliable. You will find pure and reliable Drugs, Medicines, Extracts, &c., at Smith's Drug Store.

— WE will mention the fact that each week's issue of the PRESS contains a carefully corrected market reports. The produce and staple goods prices are revised by Patterson & Co., and tobacco quotations by A. B. Gorrell, of Winston.

— IS IT YOURS?—A fine white waving plume is held at the Salem Postoffice.—The article arrived here in a pasteboard box, all direction, with the exception of Salem, N. C., having been torn off. The owner can have it by proving a title.

— CLOSED.—Tuesday evening the interesting weekly meetings for young men held in the Chapel of Moravian Church, came to a close for the present, on account of accumulating labors of Rev. E. Rondthaler, as pastor of the Church.

— EARLY TOMATOES.—Mrs. P. E. Boner sends us a specimen of ripe tomatoes, grown by her, in her room. The fruit is perfect and looks very pretty. Thanks.

— The Farmer, the Mechanic, the House-keeper and all who wish to save money, will find it to their interest to call on S. E. Allen, at the Gray corner, Winston, who keeps *everything* in the Hardware line, cheaper than can be found anywhere else, in this section.

— BADLY BURNED.—Near Dalton's in Stokes county, an infant child of Alph. Roberts, col., was severely burnt one day the past week. The child was left sitting by the fire-place, alone, and fell into the flames. Death is thought will be the result.

— Col. W. H. WHEELER has planted a number of shade trees the entire length of side-walk, fronting his residence. In other portions of our town we notice a like performance. Salem is noted for her shade and cooling breezes. A strict attention to the planting of younger growth, will keep it ever thus.

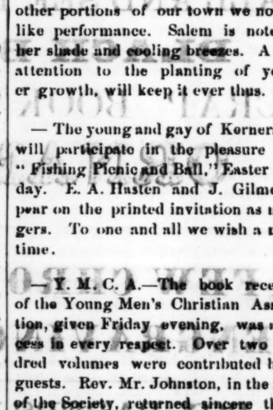
— The young and gay of Kernersville will participate in the pleasure of a "Fishing Picnic and Ball," Easter Monday. E. A. Hasten and J. Gilmer appear on the printed invitation as managers. To one and all we wish a merry time.

— Y. M. C. A.—The book reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, given Friday evening, was a success in every respect. Over two hundred volumes were contributed by the guests. Rev. Mr. Johnston, in the name of the Society, returned sincere thanks to those present for their commendable liberality. The whole affair was pleasant and entertaining.

— CHARLES T. EBERHARD, says the Charlotte *Observer*, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Dallas, was stricken with paralysis while sitting on his front steps smoking, last week, and in the course of a few hours thereafter died. He was sixty-seven years of age, and before his death had enjoyed good health. Mr. Eberhard once lived in Charlotte and was at one time a considerable property holder.

[Mr. Eberhard was a native of Salem, and removed to Charlotte when a young man.]

— AMUSEMENT.—Having some time since issued a card with "Our Hieroglyphics," upon it, and having been often asked for a copy, we publish the original, invented by an employee of this office, composed from a "printer's cap case." It is an excellent hieroglypher writer, and easy to transcribe and read:



— NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN.—A circular has been issued calling a meeting of those interested in the enterprise at Yadkinville, on the 16th of April, at which time the matter will be fully discussed and a subscription, to be added to the appropriation made by Congress, raised. Able speakers are expected, and a great deal of interest is already being manifested on the subject.

— SOLDIERLY.—The Winston Light Infantry will complete the first year of its existence, Wednesday. A parade and election of officers will take place. The company is constantly increasing its membership, and bids fair to be as well disciplined as any organization of "soldier boys" in the State.

By a recent order this company has been classified as Company A, 3rd Regiment, N. C. State Guards.

— THE COOT, (sometimes termed Water-Hen,) a peculiar bird, seldom seen in these parts, excited some curiosity as it was exhibited for sale on the streets Monday, by a dweller of the rural districts. Messrs. Huske and Hamilton were attracted by the oddity, and purchased the bird, presented it with due courtesy to a lady friend in Salem, as a companion to our old acquaintance, Leopold—the raven.

— A COLORED citizen returning home Tuesday evening saw three disreputable looking men, one engaged in oiling a pistol, the others lounging around under cover of the old cattle shed a short distance up the creek. Later in the evening the trio accosted a colored woman with inquiry about several prominent business houses, location, etc. Such ide persons, lurking about bode no good. The hen roosts and smoke-house thefts confirm it, and these stragglers will bear watching.

— DIVINE SERVICE was held in St. Paul's Chapel, Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Bynum. Immediately after the evening service St. Paul's Parrish was organized and the following vestrymen were elected: Dr. Wheeler, W. A. Berry, G. M. Mathes, Chas. Buford, J. C. Buxton, B. A. Rives, J. A. Robinson. Services will be held in this church on Good Friday, morning and evening.

— DIED.—In New York City, Saturday, March 23rd, GEORGE S. ORMSBY, aged 24 years.

The deceased was a brother of Harry and Wm. P. Ormsby, now residents of Winston, and until a few weeks of his death, for years employed as an engraver on Butterick's Illustrated Fashion Bazaar. Mr. Wm. Ormsby departed for New York Monday evening, to attend the funeral of his deceased brother, whose remains were consigned to their last resting place Wednesday.

— A youth from the mountains was preceding his team up Main Street Saturday, taking in all the sights as he trudged along. A dog lying beneath a wagon he was passing, suddenly interrupted his quiet meditations by clinching and tugging uncomfortably at his pantaloon's. The boy chased the canine off and proceeded. But revenge is sweet. So he returned and gathering up a stone, sent it flying, well directed, at the animals head, turning him over, and for a time, apparently dead.

— J. L. FULKERSON has handed us the following "Egg Production in Poultry":

		Yield in 1 year.	No. to lb.	Total weight.
Leghorns	lay	160	8	20 lbs.
Black Spanish	"	140	7	20 "
Plymouth Rocks	"	150	8	18 "
Houdans	"	150	8	18 "
La Fletche	"	130	7	18 "
Light Brahmas	"	130	7	18 "
Partridge Cochins	"	130	7	18 "
Hamburgs	"	150	9	16 "
Dark Brahmas	"	120	8	15 "
Domineques	"	135	9	15 "
Games	"	130	9	15 "
Polish	"	125	9	14 "
Black, White, and Buff Cochins	"	115	8	14 "
Bantams	"	90	16 5 10-16	"

— THE ACADEMY ENTERTAINMENT.—On last Friday evening, it was our pleasure to again attend one of those very enjoyable (and chaste *Soirées Musicale*, given in the Chapel of this Institution, which mark, in an eminent degree, the new regime of its present Principal, the Rev. J. T. Zorn. A large, appreciative and enthusiastic audience greeted the occasion. The programme consisted of eleven numbers, embracing an olio belonging to the very best in Musical Art, both vocal and instrumental.

The opening number was a Trio, op. 85, of Reissiger, for Piano, Violin and 'Cello, interpreted by Prof.'s Agthe, Meinung, and Miss A. Van Vleck, the same trio, also, playing a lovely thing of Mendelssohn, the Andante, of op. 49; the piano part, in the latter, is an exquisite bit of rare phrasing, which came out finely under the fingers of Miss Van Vleck, the violin was somewhat treacherous and uncertain in its register. Miss Joyce Gwynn sang Franz Schubert's "My Abode," in good, pure voice, but the selection, we felt, was one of the least attractive for concert purposes, of the great German song writer's. Miss Bettie Mercer gave Gottschalk's "Last Hope," for piano, taking the opening measures a little too *adagio*, but she attacks the keys with good percussion, and will, eventually, make a good performer. A Noisette of young ladies sang the leading Trio in Donizetti's "Belisario," very charmingly. Then there were two pieces for two piano-fortes—the "Marche Triomphale," Goria, and "Jubel" Overture, Weber, with considerable Gallic tramp and fire predominating, in the former, and a moderate expression of Teutonic nerve and thunder ruling in the latter,—the Misses Bobbitt, Fries, Grunert, and Prof. Agthe at the instruments. The tranquil, "Sextett Quartette in Canon of Beethoven, "Lord, veil not Thy face" was rendered more tastefully, if anything, than on a previous occasion, the mixed voices blending and harmonizing splendidly, while all the *nuances* were finely and gracefully managed. Miss Bettie Dibrell's *mezzo* voice told well in a pretty "Han, Mary" of Luigi Luzzi's, of the Italian school of composition. Miss Laura Cannon evinced a thoughtful reading of the rather difficult Beethoven "Sonata Pathétique," of 13, for piano, meeting its technical difficulties very fairly, for so young an *artiste*. The Singing Class gave a Trio from Norma, "Farewell the joys of earlier years," indicating a nice conception of, and correct training in the special school of operatic writing.

The entire programme was prepared by, and given under, the very excellent management and direction of Prof. Agthe.

May the shadow of the time-honored school never grow less! An old home of Learning whose history dates back to 1802. B.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother in Waughtown, on 20th inst., by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss ALICE NISSEN to Mr. R. C. CHARLES, of Guilford. Long life and happiness we wish the newly married pair.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

PATTERSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

PRODUCE.

Wheat, $1.10 to $1.30; Corn, 65; Rye, 65 to 00; Oats, 35; Flaxseed, 85; Feathers, (new) 40; Eggs, 8 to 9; Beeswax, 22; Flour, $2 75 to 3 25; Meal, per lb., 1¾c.; Bacon, 6 to 9; Lard, 8; Peas, 60; Raw Cotton, 8; Wool, 30 a 35; Tallow, 7. Mountain Kit Butter out of season Fresh Home Butter, 15 to 20.

STAPLE GOODS.

Sugars, Brown 7½ to 8½; Extra, 8½ to 10; White, 10 to 12; Coffees, Rio, 11½ to to 17; Extra Fancy, 18; Yarns, 80; Sheeting 6 to 7; Plaids, 8½ to 0; Soda, 5; Kerosene Oil, per gallon, 18; Syrup, per gallon, 18; Salt, per sack, $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $2 00. Sole Leather, 20 to 23.

The above represents wholesale prices. Retail prices are higher, except for salt.

Winston Tobacco Market.

REPORTED BY A. B. GORRELL

NEW CROP.

WINSTON, N. C., March 26, 1879.

Lugs, Green	$2 00	to	$2 50
" Com	2 50	to	3 25
" Good Red	3 50	to	5 50
" Bright com	4 00	to	6 00
" " good	6 50	to	9 00
" " fine	10 00	to	12 50
" " fancy	13 00	to	16 00
Sun Cured fillers	5 00	to	7 50
Leaf Common	4 00	to	6 00
" Red	6 00	to	8 00
Rich waxy fillers	7 50	to	11 00
Bright thin leaf	12 00	to	15 00
" Good	8 00	to	12 50
Wrappers, Good Red, and com. Mahog'y	12 00	to	18 00
" Common Bright	16 00	to	20 00
" Good and Colory	25 00	to	35 00
" Fine and Waxy	40 00	to	55 00
" Fancy	60 00	to	70 00
Mahogany	25 00	to	45 00

Considerable increase in quantity of Leaf on the market this week, and note some improvement in quality.

The manufacturers are on the market now in full force and seem, from their spirited bidding, to be very eager to buy,—while the leaf dealers, with their large orders, see that they pay full price for every kind they get, and especially so, for the more desirable grades.

The strong competition which exists among the buyers causes a great deal more animation than usual at this season of the year, and the prices obtained for the better grades are much higher than they were any time during the past year.

CHARLOTTE, March 20.-Flour $2 85 a $2 90. Wheat 100. Corn 00 a 60. Oats 00 a 31. Bacon 6½ a 7. Potatoes, sweet, 50 a 60.

FAYETTEVILLE, Mar. 19.—Bacon 7 a 9. Apple Brandy $1 75. Flour $4 75 a $5 00. Corn 50 a 65. Oats 40 a 00. Wheat 1 00 a $1 10. Lard, 8 a 9. Potatoes, 1 75 a 2 00. Whisky $2.00.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.-Flour 4 10 a 5 40. Wheat 1.10 a $1 12. Corn 43 a 45. Oats 31 a 28.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 24.—Wheat $1 13 a $1 17. Corn 44 a 52. Oats 35 a 00. Flour $3 50 a $4 00. Bacon. 32 a 6.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 22.—Wheat 102 a 104; Corn 36 a 37. Oats 27 a 30. Bacon 4½ a 5½.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court before I. N., Vestal Clerk, Petition for Final Settlement.

A. E. Conrad Ex'r. of Joseph Conrad, dec'd, against

H. T. Conrad, S. F. Conrad, C. J. Watkins and wife, P. O. Watkins, Henry Eccles and wife, A. R. Eccles, E. J. Conrad guard. of J. S. Conrad, F. J. Conrad, M. E. Conrad and W. A. Conrad, minor heirs of W. A. Conrad, dec'd., and Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, F. R. Kinyoun, and E. K. Kinyoun minor heirs of E. A. Kinyoun, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dr. J. H. Kinyoun guard. of J. J. Kinyoun, L. A. Kinyoun, F. R. Kinyoun and E. K. Kinyoun are necessary parties to the above petition and are non residents of this State, therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper printed in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and let them take notice that if they fail to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Yadkin County, within twenty days after this publication and show cause why the said petition shall not be granted, the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office in Yadkinville, this 18th day of March, 1879.

I. N. VESTAL,
Clerk of Superior Court.

Election Notice.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, notice is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Commissioner's Hall in Salem, on

Saturday the 19th day of April, 1879,

upon the question of consolidating the two towns of Winston and Salem into one corporation, to be called the City of Salem.

Those electors within the corporate limits of Salem, who may approve of consolidation, shall deposit in the ballot box a slip of paper containing the printed or written word APPROVED and those electors who may disapprove of consolidation shall deposit in the ballot box a like ballot, with words printed or written NOT APPROVED.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Salem, N. C.

J. F. SHAFFNER, Mayor.

March 18th, 1879.

FOR SALE.

1 set (3) Polished Walnut Window Cornices, with gilt bead.
1 Piano Cover, cloth, embroidered.
1 Table " " "
1 Large Bathing Tub.
1 Fleetwood Scroll Saw.
Patterns for Scroll Sawing.
Fancy Woods for Scroll Sawing and Turning.
2 pairs White Brama Fowls, (pure.)
A few choice young Grape Vines.

A. L. OERTER.

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1879-12-tf.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Nancy Huff, deceased, on the 4th day of March, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Nancy Huff to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will exhibit them to me on or before the 6th day of March, 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Mar.4,1879. 6t. *Public Adm'r of Forsyth Co.*

A CARD.

Any persons in Salem having Watches or Jewelry to be repaired, will please hand them to Mr. Wm. Grunert or myself, as we pass, or leave them with Mr. J. Blickenderfer, at the Notion Store, who has kindly offered to receive them. We will call daily for them, repair them, and return them.

Respectfully,
WM. T. VOGLER.

Feb. 20, 1879.-8-4w.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Michael Holder, on the 12th day of February, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Michael Holder, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, on or before the 20th day of February, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
Feb. 20th, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Leodocia Harper, on the 12th day of February, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Leodocia Harper, to make immediate payment and settlement, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate, will present them to me on or before the 20th day of February, 1880, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Public Adm'r of Forsyth County.
February 20th, 1879.

New Advertisements.

From Dr. S. W. HUNTER,

BALTIMORE, MD.

*** Having become familiar with Colden **Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef** and Tonic Invigorator, I take pleasure in recommending it as an excellent preparation, combining as it does FOOD and TONIC in a remarkable way, producing good BLOOD, HEALTH and STRENGTH. Sold by all Druggists.

CEO. C. WARE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

PURE APPLE CIDER

—AND—

CIDER VINEGAR.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of

E. R. CONDIT'S TABLE SAUCE.

287 to 295 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

TO ADVERTISERS—Send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

JEWELRY STORE,

WINSTON, N. C.

REMOVED TO GRAY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Merchants' Hotel.

I have just received a nice assortment of **Clocks and Silver Plated Ware.** I also have a large stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

WALKING CANES, &c., &c.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

REPAIRING of every description in my line done promptly, and warranted.

WM. T. VOGLER.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 20, 1879.-8-6m.

CHEAP GOODS

AT THE

Salem Book Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we take pleasure in announcing that our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

this season, has been carefully selected, and embraces a variety of useful and ornamental articles which are offered at prices to suit the times, consisting o

GIFT BOOKS,

(PROSE AND POETRY,)
FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES,
PRAYERS and HYMNALS,
HYMN BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS in great variety.
WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES,
WALL and WORK BASKETS,
PAPETERIES, all prices and styles.
PAPER KNIVES, fine and common.
ALBUMS, Photo and Autograph,
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES,
DIARIES, PORTMONAIS & PURSES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

We will use our best endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call,

Very respectfully,
T. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

DRIED GRAPES FOR SALE.

Enquire at the **Bookstore.**

CALENDARS.—Shakesperian Calendars, with appropriate quotations from Shakspear for each day in the year, **At Salem Bookstore.**

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Z. G. HEGE, OF SALEM, N. C. | M. B. BITTING, OF BETHLEHEM, PA

SIEWERS'

OLD FURNITURE & COFFIN SHOP AGAIN OPENED.

THE WINSTON FURNITURE AND COFFIN COMPANY have rented J. D. SIEWERS' CABINET SHOP and all the machinery, where they intend to keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of FURNITURE and COFFINS. They have the most competent mechanics in their employment, and are able to do any kind of jobs ordered from them.

All kinds of REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING, SAW FILING, &c., done in the most thorough and skillful manner.

Z. G. Hege will be glad to see all his old friends, in town and country, at any time.

A full supply of COFFINS, all sizes, always on hand.

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Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 2 Daily.	No. 4. Daily	No. 6. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Charlotte	3 30 a m	4 55 p m	.....
" Salisbury	5 34 a m	9 10 p m	.....
" High Point	7 00 a m	10 30 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	7 30 a m	11 15 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 00 a m	.....	11 05 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 14 a m	.....	2 24 a m
" Durham	10 59 a m	.....	3 05 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m	.....	4 30 a m
Leave "	2 30 p m	5 4 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	3 35 p m	6 5 a m	.....

No 2—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina, daily except Sunday. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 5, 1879.	No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily	No. 5. Daily. ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 20 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 10 p m	.....	12 35 p m
Arrive Durham	3 35 p m	.....	2 56 p m
" Hillsboro	4 17 p m	.....	4 27 p m
" Greensboro	5 35 p m	.....	9 15 p m
Leave "	8 35 p m	6 47 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 28 p m	7 35 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 54 p m	9 05 a m	.....
" Charlotte	1 00 a m	10 30 a m	.....

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Arrive Kernersville	"	...	10 10 a m
Arrive Salem	"	...	10 45 a m
Leave Salem	"	...	4 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	...	4 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	...	6 10 p m

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POETRY.

Life.

Life has joys as well as sorrows;
Life has hopes as well as fears;
Sad to-days and glad to-morrows
Mingle in the track of years.

Never night but brings its morning,
Sunshine comes and shadows flee;
Death but waits upon the dawning
Of the life that is to be.

Child of sorrow! heir of sadness!
Shines no light your dark way o'er?
Breast the wave! Eternal gladness
Waits upon the further shore.

Does the way seem long and dreary?
Find some noble work to do;
Rest only waits for the weary,
Work and rest are both for you.

Bear some burden for another,
By some friendly word or deed
You may raise a fallen brother,
You may help a friend in need.

Up! no longer sit repining,
Life's web idly in the loom,
Weave it so, God's will divining,
Threads of gold shall there find room.

HUMOROUS.

Conundrums.

[From the Baltimorean.]

Why is a watch dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night, and taken in in the morning.

Why is a dog biting his own tail like a good manager? Because he makes both ends meet.

Why is a short man struggling to kiss a tall woman like an Irishman going up Vesuvius? Because, sure, he is trying to get at the mouth of the crater.

Why are two t's like hops? Because they make beer better.

Why is a little dog's tail like the heart of a tree? Because it is farthest from the bark.

Why are the Germans like quinine and gentian? Because they are like two tonics.

Why are lawyer such uneasy sleepers? Because they lie first on one side and then one the other, and remain wide awake all the time.

What do lawyers do when they die? Lie still.

It is often asked who introduced salt pork into the navy? Noah, when he took Ham into the Ark.

What trees bear the most fruit to market? The axle tree.

Why is the root of the tongue like a dejected man? Because it is down in the mouth.

The New Fashions in Cards.

[Washington Letter in New York Sun.]

Some days before the adjournment of Congress, as the story goes, a good-natured and ponderous Senator of Kentucky, was waddling down Pennsylvania avenue, when a dapper young gentleman, one of that class which delights "society girls" by exclaiming at intervals during a fashionable reception: "Have you been very gay this season?" approached him with the question: "Ah, Senator, how de do? I called on you this morning. Did you get my card?"

"Yes," said the Senator dryly, "I got the card; but what did you mean by writing 'E. P.' in the corner of it?"

"Oh that," said the young gentleman, evidently delighted at being able to give information, "that, you know, means 'en personne,' in other words, 'left in person.'"

"Yes, yes," said the Senator meditatively, "I see."

The next day the worthy Senator again met the young man, and this time going up to him, said: "Ah! by the way, I called on you this morning; did you get my card?"

"Yes, sir; yes," was the reply, "I got it; but, I say, Senator, what in the world did you mean by writing 'S. B. A. N.' in the corner of it?"

"What!" cried the old gentleman, laughing all over his big face, "didn't you understand that! I'm surprised. What should I mean but 'sent by a nigger?"

A colored brother was telling his young friend that he ought to jine the church.—Said George: "I would, but de temptation to do wrong is too strong for me."

"Whar's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation?" exclaimed brother Peter.

"I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pair of boots—mighty fine ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand, and de debil said, take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered for me to let dem boots alone."

"An' you didn't take 'em?"

"No, sah; not much. I took a pair 'o cheap shoes off de shelf, an' I left dem boots dere."

BEFORE MARRIAGE.—"Oh, my darling, your voice is as musical to me as a vesper bell whose tones fall softly on the perfumed evening air! Speak again and say those words, my beloved, for I could listen to your voice until the stars are extinguished in everlasting night!"

AFTER MARRIAGE.—"I've had just enough of your clapper, old woman, and if you don't let up I'll leave the house!"

A certain man objected to the young girl whom his old uncle wished him to marry. 'She isn't be so particular,' said the matrimonial uncle. "I tell you she's well enough." "So she is, uncle," responded the nephew, "and you know you've always taught me to leave well enough alone!"

A Yankee humorist was giving an account of his experience as hotel-keeper.—"Did you clear anything by it?" asked a listener. "I cleared a six-rail fence getting away from the sheriff," was the ready answer.

A small boy in Belfast, whose deportment at school had always ranked one hundred per centum, came home one day recently with his standing reduced to ninety-eight. "What have you been doing, my son?" asked his mother. "Been doing just as I have all along, only the teacher caught me this time."

A painter's apprentice fell off a scaffold with a pot of paint in each hand. He was taken up insensible, but as soon as he was restored to consciousness he murmured "I went down with flying colors, anyhow."

A curious husband once asked his wife: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you think they will give me when I am gone?" "Gravestone, John," was the affectionate reply.

AGRICULTURAL.

It Pays to Know How.

When a farmer has a good farm, and fails to make a good living from it without running in debt, the cause must be that he doesn't know how to manage a farm. I give an illustration from an agricultural paper: "One man sows a crop of beets.—He doesn't know much about raising but thinks he will try it. He gets barely enough to pay for his labor, and concludes that it doesn't pay to raise beets. Another man knows all about raising them. He has not himself tried every variety, nor every kind of manure and culture; but he knows what others have done, and how they succeeded best. He adds their experience to his own, and selects the best seeds, sows it at the proper season the right distance apart, and covers the proper depth in soil manured and prepared in the best manner. He does not stop here. He begins early to cultivate, weeds thoroughly, hoes often—and harvests abundantly. Does this pay for knowing how, and doing his work in the best manner? The man who sows onions without learning the best way, gets the wrong seeds, puts it in ground that is not suitable for it, sows it at the wrong season, doesn't sow it thick enough because the seed costs too much, covers it unevenly and his crop is a failure. So it pays in farming to know what to do and how to do it, and to make the best use of the experience of others, And what is true of onions and beets is true in a greater or less degree of all other kinds of farm produce.

Value of Poultry Manure.

From actual experiment, we found droppings from four Bramahs, for one night, weighed in one case exactly one pound; and in another more than three-quarters; an average of nearly four ounces to each bird. By drying, this was reduced to one and a half ounces. Other breeds make less; but allowing one ounce per bird daily, of dry manure, fifty fowls make in their roosting house alone, about ten cwt. per annum, of the best manure in the world. Hence, fifty good fowls will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, seven cwt. being the usual quantity applied per acre; and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. The stock will give an actual return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth and then allowed to stand in a heap, covered with a few inches of earth, until decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure that can be had.—*American Poultry Journal.*

Cure for Grape Rot.

A correspondent says: It occurred to me that if new roots could be started they would produce good results. Early in November ground around the collar of the vines was removed, leaving a dish of about a foot in diameter and six inches deep, and a pitchfork of good rich manure applied. This was done to some 1,800 vines, or three-fourths of an acre. The next season the rot was very great, but the vines so treated escaped it almost entirely, making some two hundred gallons of wine, while the 8,000 vines remaining yielded but fifty gallons all told. On opening the manure it was found to be pierced with roots a foot long. A deep furrow was then plowed between the rows, and partly filled with manure and covered. These vines have averaged their two hundred gallons for four years in succession. To ascertain the best time to apply the manure experiments were tried monthly till the first of June. All the vines so tested after the beginning of March showed no benefit whatever, while those done the Fall before gave the best results.

Muck on Sandy Soils.

In some portions of the Southern States, where they are slow in adopting new methods of culture or hints leading to experiments, they are beginning to find out that muck hauled upon sandy soils tends to increase their productiveness. This is no new thing. We recommended it, as did correspondents, five-and-twenty years ago, and pointed out instances that had been attended with marked success. Even pure clay hauled upon light sandy soils, and intermingled, has been followed by excellent results, the land increasing its crops full fifty per cent. Where clay or muck is as convenient of transportation as manure, there is no question but its application as here suggested would prove of the most decided advantage. Even in gardens, where the soil has become exhausted by long continued cultivation, a dressing of clay is far better than a coat of the best manure.

THE VALUE OF AN EGG.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel. The skin of an egg is also an excellent poultice for boils, etc., possessing great drawing properties.

The man who expects to make money by keeping sheep, while he lets them wander about without seeing them more than once a month, perhaps not as often, will be a disappointed individual, just as surely as two and two make four. Sheep pay enormous profits, but they must receive the same attention which are always bestowed upon all other highly remunerative enterprises.

Did our farmers know the great value of sugar corn for a fodder, either green or dry, no one would be without a liberal area.—Cattle devour the leaves and stalks with great avidity and thrive upon it. Cows fed upon it, give an abundance of milk. It should be planted on rich land, in drills three feet apart. In this way two bushels of seed will be sufficient to plant an acre.

The men who work will thrive. Those who are idle will starve. There is no fear that God's wise and kind law, that men must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, will be set aside.

Successful farming depends on a better preparation of the land, under draining, and thorough working before and after planting.

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KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,
NOTIONS,
COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line. Also
Silver Spray Colonge and Lundborg's Perfumes always on hand.
A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hope to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 26, 1878.

ROBERT D. JOHNSTON,
Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
Winston, N. C.,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths Cassimeres and Suitings.
TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A CUTTER
in New York City, and in this State, enables him to guarantee satisfaction in all goods made to order.
PRICES MODERATE.

Geo. B. Everitt,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.
OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.
All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.
We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.
Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

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of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

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The withdrawal of J. H. SAILOR from the firm of CRAFT & SAILOR has caused the firm to offer their VERY LARGE
NURSERY STOCK
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All persons in want of Fruit Trees, Plants, &c., should write at once for
SPECIAL PRICES.
The finest and largest stock ever offered. Notes and accounts must be settled at once.
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THE NURSERY BUSINESS will henceforth be carried on, in all its branches, at the GROUNDS now occupied with stock, by the undersigned, who has become sole Proprietor of THE CEDAR COVE NURSERY,
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We employ no apprentices, and always endeavor to make
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All who use wagons must not forget that first-class work cost more and is worth more than cheap work.
We also keep a large stock of BUILDING LUMBER and LONG LEAF SHINGLES, at lowest prices.
Waughtown, Forsyth County, N. C., Feb 27, 1878—no9tf.

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AN ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK
at prices surprisingly cheap.
A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.
Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.
A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.
Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands
Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.
In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.
Respectfully,
tf. J. BLICKENDERFER.

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